THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

WE ARE glad to learn that Kumar Sarat Chunder Sing, the youngest son of the late Raja Protap Chunder Sing Bahadur of Paikpara, has attained majority. He was a ward of Government. The Kumar gave a theatrical entertainment last week to his European and Native friends in celebration of the auspicious occasion. The *elite* of the Calcutta community were present at the entertainment. We wish the Kumar long life, prosperity and happiness.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is a member of the judicial service, writes to us as follows:

Now that the Court Fees Bill is on the anvil, I beg to draw the attention of the Law Member, the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes C.S.I., C.I.E., to a recent ruling passed by the Bombay High Court exempting written statements filed by defendants, from the payment of Court Fees. The decision quoted below makes such exemption on the following grounds:

"In the Court Fees Act VII of 1870 there is no *express* provision charging such statements with any fees. In fact, the term 'written statement' is nowhere used in the Act except in Section 19, in which certain documents are mentioned for which no fee should be charged. Among these are "written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit." From this it can be argued that written statements other than those that are "called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit" require a fee. But the Court Fees Act, being a fiscal enactment, should be construed strictly and in favor of the subject. Therefore what is not *expressly* provided for in it, cannot be supplied by implication. Perhaps it can be said that applications are sufficiently treated of in this Act, and the term "application" is quite comprehensive enough to include a written statement. But I cannot think so; and I think that the Legislature also, at the time of passing this Act, held written statements to be quite distinct from applications."

I need not say how far this decision is correct, but I must suggest to the Law Member that this is a fit time to make some express provision on the subject in the new Court Fees Act.

The decision is reported in the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, Vol. V page 400.

AN ASSAM Correspondent, himself a tea-planter, thus calls our attention to the Assam Immigration Bill:

I beg to draw your attention to the Bill regulating the importation of laborers into Tea Districts. Now that the term of agreement will be extended from three to five years, I sincerely hope and pray in the name of our common humanity, that rationing coolies for the first year, at any rate those imported from Behar, Hazaribag and the North-Western Provinces, may be made compulsory, as is the case in Jamaica, and as was most strongly recommended by a common friend of the coolie and the tea-planter, I mean Dr. De Renzy, the late Sanitary Commissioner of Assam.

THE BENGALI inhabitants of Sarun presented a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor regarding his orders excluding the employment of all Bengalis in Government offices in Behar. We give the following extract from it:

That your humble memorialists have learnt with great concern that Your Honor has passed a general order prohibiting the employment of Bengalis in Government offices in Behar.

2. That the effect of such an order has been the exclusion of a growing class of Bengalis, who have been for many generations settled here, and who for various reasons cannot change their adopted home.

3. Your memorialists humbly beg to submit that some of them have now got no homes in Bengal and that all of them have been residing permanently since more than three fourths of a century and have acquired landed property of some value.

4. That some of your memorialists are well versed in Urdu and Hindi and can converse in either language with the same ease and facility as an ordinary village ryot.

5. That your memorialists believe that the reason for making the rule was Your Honor's desire to have Biharis employed in Behar and Bengalees in Bengal and to prevent outside Bengalis from trenching upon the right of Beharis. Your memorialists humbly beg to submit that there is a great difference in the status of Bengalis contemplated in Your Honor's rule and Bengalees of your memorialists' class, who are residents of the soil. An inspection of the records of Government offices will shew the employment of Bengalis in this district in offices of trust and emoluments since the advent of British Rule, and some of your memorialists are descendants of Bengalis who held such appointments.

6. Your memorialists humbly beg to submit that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects have enjoyed the equal protection of the laws under Your Honor's beneficent rule and that while your memorialists appreciate Your Honor's anxiety to promote the welfare of their Beharee brethren, your humble memorialists pray that those rights and privileges which were enjoyed by their ancestors, who were loyal subjects and faithful servants of the British Government, may be graciously accorded them.

We do hope that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will take this memorial into favourable consideration. Europeans domiciled in India are under the Parliamentary statute classed as "natives of India" having an inherent right to employment under the State. Why should not Bengalis domiciled in Behar on the same principle be admitted to employment in public offices in Behar?

A COMMILLAH Correspondent bitterly complains of the local Road Cess Department and its works. The complaint seems to be universal in Bengal. He says:

"The accounts of the Road Cess Committee of this district shew an expenditure of some lakhs of rupees on Roads, Bridges, Canals, &c., but the poor inhabitants labour under the same disadvantages now as in the pre-road cess period of want of passable roads and the deplorable condition of the existing ones. Forsooth, from the introduction of the Road Cess Act into this district to date the people cannot say that they have derived the least advantage from it. They have to wade through muddy roads, as much as now, while before they were not loaded with the burden of a road tax, now they have to bear it. To be particular. Take the Brahmunbaria Road which is the only means of communication between the head-quarters of the district and one of its sub-divisional Head-Quarters. The Committee have employed men to repair this road and they are about 9 or 10 years upon it, and it is as bad now as any time before; some bridges have been built upon it and some are under construction, but the work is so slovenly and clumsy that by the time the incomplete bridges are finished the completed ones will have crumbled to pieces. Some of the bridges have been built of very short span, nothing like what was shewn on the plan, and they do not afford sufficient water-way, others have cracked no sooner the masons left the works. There is again the Lakshan Road. Apparently it is a good fair weather road, but the old bridge of iron girder having been dismantled at the suggestion of the Superintending Engineer Mr. Smyth, the new one has the same defective water-way. Perhaps it will have to be again dismantled and rebuilt. The game will go on for some time, building and breaking, at the expense of the cess-payers. But the darkies here have the patience of Job. Luckily Mr. Toynbee is looking into things with his own eyes and he has perceived the beauty of the road cess works by this time. Mr. Hughes who is no longer in the Public Works Department is our District Engineer."

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS stated that the French have occupied Kerouan, the "holy city." General Saussier has ordered several Arabs who were made prisoners to be shot. He has also arrested eight of the notables of Kerouan. The insurgents have recommenced their depredations in the neighbourhood of that city.

SOME WEEKS AGO five men employed in the Czar's palace at Gatchina were arrested, and it is stated that one of them has revealed a plot, the object of which was to repeat at Gatchina the attempt made in the Winter Palace. The discovery is said to have created considerable excitement among the authorities, and the measures of precaution adopted at the Imperial residence have been increased.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANKS of Newark, New Jersey, has suspended payment in consequence of the defalcations of the cashier. All the assets are reported to be lost. The amount stolen is estimated at 2,246,000 dollars.

SEVERAL FURTHER arrests have been made in Ireland, including the Rev. Mr. McHale, a Roman Catholic priest, in county Mayo, and Captain Dugmore, formerly of the 66th Regiment, who contested Portarlington as a Home Ruler at the last election. Serious conflicts between the people and the police are reported from several districts.

THIS IS how the new Irish Land-Law is working. We are told that the Land Commissioners continue to receive a vast number of applications to have judicial rents fixed, and so great is the demand for forms that on the 2nd November, none were to be had even at the offices of the Commission. Applications have been made by tenants of Mr. J. D. Parnell, brother of the President of the Land League, and on an estate of which Mr. Biggar, M.P. is agent. The first decision under the Land Act at Castleblayney has resulted in a very substantial reduction of rent, and the decision of the Assistant Commissioners was greeted with much local rejoicing.

MR. FAWCETT in his annual address to the electors of Hackney, thus referred to India:

"You will perhaps remember that when I first took office I gave you a promise that I would never relinquish the interest I had long taken in India, and feeling as strongly on this subject as ever I have done, I cannot resist referring to three acts of the present Government which I believe have caused as much satisfaction to the people of England as to the people of India. I refer to the complete withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan; to the action of the Government in reference to the Vernacular Press Act. And last, not least to the decision that a portion of the expenses of the Afghan war should be borne by England. You probably have not forgotten that the author of that war declared that it was in part undertaken to maintain the influence and uphold the character of England in Europe. Judging from the tone of the Conservative Press, I believe many Conservatives feel as strongly as Liberals feel that it would be as unjust as it would be ungenerous to make the people of India bear the whole cost of maintaining the influence of England in Europe. Any one who will read the official papers connected with our withdrawal from Afghanistan, must, I think, come to the conclusion that Lord Hartington, in overcoming the official opposition with which he had to contend, showed true courage and statesmanship. Sometimes I have been charged with holding pessimist views on Indian finance. Although I have endeavoured, perhaps some people will think in season and out of season to show the peril which we were running by persisting in a career of extravagance, of bringing permanent embarrassment on Indian finance, and of burdening her people with a load of taxation which they would be unable to bear, yet I never took a hopeless view of her financial possibilities. Within the last few years a marked change has occurred in her financial administration. Even before the late Government left office they recognised the imperative necessity of economy, and I believe from what is now taking place that Lord Hartington will show, not only that her finances can be, but that they will be, placed on a satisfactory basis by care, prudence and thrift.

We wish the "sightless champion of India" had said how the Liberal Government was fulfilling its duty towards India by the threatened abolition of the cotton duties.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHIL thus referred to the Government policy in Ireland at Hull:

"Gentlemen, it is time to do more than remonstrate with the Prime Minister, his colleagues and his party, these children of revolution, these robbers of churches, these plunderers of classes, these destroyers of property, these friends of the lawless, these foes of the loyal. Does Mr. Gladstone really think that the people of England are such fools as to believe that incendiaries are the proper parties to be entrusted with the extinction of conflagrations?" Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues "plunged Ireland in o disorder and anarchy for their own purposes." Davitt and Parnell are in prison; "but the man for whose benefit all these wild scenes have been enacted, for whose triumph whole hecatombs of victims have been immolated, the great crucifier of this crop of dragons' teeth is the Prime Minister of England." "The best and the speediest resource of civilisation" that Lord Randolph can imagine "would be a change of Government." But instead of resigning, Mr. Gladstone sent a second message of peace to Ireland by installing his son in Dublin Castle. "The supreme discovery of all the learned and all the wise is that the resources of civilisation and Mr. Herbert Gladstone are identical and self-contained. Ireland is to leap from the frying-pan into the fire, and having got rid of the misgovernment of a philanthropist from Bradford, it is to be tossed into the arms and handed on to the mercies of a political Flibbertigibbet."

And this is called Parliamentary warfare!

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has been elected Curator of the Bodleian Library, in room of the late Professor Rolleston.

MR. A. MACDONALD, M.P., whose death is just announced, began life by working in the mine at the early age of eight. Having saved a little money he entered Glasgow University, returning to his work in the mine during the summer vacations. For several years afterwards Mr. Macdonald was engaged in the occupation of a teacher. We commend his example to our youngmen.

DR. J. M. GRANVILLE in an article on "Fish as Food and Physic" in the October number of *Good Words*, says: "As a matter of experience, I find persons who are greatly excited, even to the extent of seeking to do violence to themselves, who cannot sleep and are in an agony of irritability, become composed and contented when fed *exclusively on fish*," and he is convinced that if people could be induced to substitute fish for the flesh of warm blooded animals, they would be relieved from some of their worst sufferings and weaknesses, both mental and physical. We would recommend hot tempered Anglo-Indians to take to fish as a temper-soother.

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT has furnished us with the following account of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Chupra and the adjacent places :

His Honor left Hutwa on the morning of the 24th November and had a lunch at Ekuma, a place about 20 miles west of Chuprah. He next visited Revelgunge, one of the important marts in this province. Arrangements had been made by Babu Taraprosunno Mookerjea, Vice-Chairman of the Revelgunge Municipality to give the Governor of the Province a right loyal reception. The place fixed for the reception was the Charitable Dispensary. An excellent arch on Mahomedan design had been constructed over the road to the dispensary. The space from the dispensary gate to the house and to the ground under the *shamiana* or canopy had been sheltered by an arch-roofing covered with white cloth on the upper or exposed surface and the ceiling or lower surface with red cloth and the decorations within made the scenery very imposing. On the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor at Revelgunge at 3 P.M. he was saluted with 21 bomb-salutes and the Vice Chairman with the Municipal Commissioners were in waiting to receive His Honor. The Lieutenant-Governor first visited the dispensary, where under the *Shamiana* he made enquiries regarding trade, municipal matters, schools and pathshallahs. Then followed introduction of the local notabilities. Next followed the visit to Mr. Revel's Tomb, where an account was given of the veneration in which the deceased was held by the people who worshipped him as a saint. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed a desire to have a tablet fixed on the tomb, a metalled road made to it in the garden in which it lies to be repaired. Babu Taraprosunno Mookerjea readily undertook to defray the expenses on account of these works. The Lieutenant-Governor next proceeded to Chuprah and at the Berhampere Bridge he was received by the Behar mounted corps. There, too, an arch had been erected over the road-way leading to the Collector's house. On the 25th the Lieutenant-Governor visited the public institutions which was followed by presentations of the native gentry and officials and others. At Chuprah Babu Taraprosunno Mookerjea and others presented a memorial on behalf of the domiciled Bengalis and the prayer was granted. The Lieutenant-Governor kindly enquired of all present whether they had any suggestions or requests to make for the improvement of Behar. The District Judge entertained the Lieutenant-Governor at dinner after which the party left for Bankipore.

THE MADRAS CHRONICLE states that with reference to the enquiry of the Consulting Engineer of the Madras Railways regarding the training of Native Drivers during 1880, the Locomotive Superintendent had reported that some progress towards that object had been made in 1881, but nothing of practical importance was done until it was definitively known that Government was determined that native drivers should be employed. Recruiting of European and Eurasian firemen has been stopped, encouragement has been given to the best native firemen to qualify themselves for drivers by acquiring some knowledge of English and the standard of qualification for native recruits for firemen has been raised to include a knowledge of English. Mr. Trevitchick is sanguine that a much superior class of men can be procured to those who form the bulk of firemen now.

WE OBSERVE that disproportionate punishments have been inflicted upon the Hindu and Mahomedan rioters of Multan. Thirteen Hindus and seven Mahomedans have been convicted and sentenced. The offenders of both races were guilty of the same offences, namely, beating of their fellow-citizens of the opposite party and setting fire to temples or musjids. A Hindu who was convicted of beating the butcher who brought the obnoxious meat into the town and setting fire to two musjids and taking part in the rioting has been sentenced to 13 years and 9 months' imprisonment; another Hindu for similar beating and act of incendiarism has been sentenced to 8 years and 6 months' imprisonment. Two Mahomedans for committing sacrilege to a Hindu temple have received 7 years and 5 years respectively; seven other Mahomedans got 2 years and 6 months each for setting fire to a Hindu temple, while 4 Hindus were sentenced to 5 years each for the same offence in respect to a musjid. We learn that only two musjids were destroyed by fire, whereas 26 Hindu temples suffered more or less at the hands of Mahomedan incendiaries.

A CORRESPONDENT, who visited the interior of the Hooghly District lately, observes :

Nothing has been done for the sanitary improvement of the villages in the interior of this district. The villages in the vicinity of the temple of Tarkessur are in a deplorable condition. No drains, no roads, tanks and ponds covered with weeds and noxious plants, and all the villages enveloped in jungles and underwood. The *Kana Nudee* which passes through them has ceased to flow, and its bed is silted up and there are pools in it filled with putrid stagnant water. The unhealthiness of these places not only afflicts their inhabitants with malarious fever but the Tarkessur pilgrims also suffer. Are not these matters deserving of notice on the part of the district authorities?

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a representation to the Viceroy preferred by Dr. Kavanagh, Counsel for the Ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, on behalf of His Highness's nephew. Dr. Kavanagh prays for the discharge of Sudashib Rao Gaekwar from his confinement as a state-prisoner and the grant to him of a monthly pension of Rs. 10,000.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of an agricultural journal to be called "The IndianCultivator" and to be issued from Madras from next January. It is said to be "a world-wide authority on all matters connected with trade, live-stocks, dairy and poultry farming, and agriculture generally." The "*Cultivator*" will be edited by graduates of the Madras Agricultural Collage assisted by a staff of contributors of established reputation from different parts of the country.

HERE IS A CASE of extraordinary longevity in Calcutta. Mrs. Terraneau, widow of the late Major Terraneau, B. E., died at the age of 108 years last Monday. And yet Calcutta is called unhealthy!

THE COST of publishing the RigVeda to Government according to Professor Max Muller amounts to Rs. 9,630, of which Rs. 5,851 was paid to the Professor for editing and the balance Rs. 3779 is the cost of printing and publishing. The whole cost comes to nearly a lakh of rupees.

THE REPORT of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the year ending 31st March 1881 shows that there has been during the year, in the United Kingdom, a percentage of increase in the consumption of ardent spirits of 5·54, or an increase of more than a million and half gallons of spirits. The total has reached the enormous quantity of 28,799,058 gallons! And yet the clergy of England have nothing to say against the growth of this monster evil in their own country, while they inveigh against the opium traffic of India with China!!

AN EFFIGY of Mr. Gladstone was burnt at Philadelphia by a crowd of 1,500 Irishmen, under the direction of the Land League leaders. The effigy was first placed in a room, and the crowd filed past shaking their fists in its face. It was then taken to an adjacent field and burnt, amid groans for Mr. Gladstone and cheers for Mr. Parnell. We hope Mr. Gladstone will survive this calamity.

IT APPEARS that the epidemic fever is raging fearfully in the district of Gya. The *Behar Herald* says that during the months of September and October of last year 1882, and 1895 persons respectively died from fever. The corresponding figures for this year are 3245 and 3744 or nearly double. Of the total number of deaths, viz 9919 during August, September and October last, 8511 have been from fever exclusively. We hope the Lieutenant-Governor during his recent tour has satisfied himself about the cause of the terrible outbreak of fever in the district of Gya.

THE ROOM in which the Viceroy was entertained at dinner by the Maharaja of Benares was built in *ten* days. It measures 120 by 40 feet. It is built of kutcha bricks, the walls some two feet thick and rising to a height of 30 feet.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED Joint-Magistrates have been appointed Subordinate Judges :

Mr. J. Whitmore, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom. W. H. Page Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrn. G. G. Dey, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr. R. H. Greaves, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh. J. Posford, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champarun.

SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

DURING THE last 15 days of November 11,753 persons visited the Indian Museum of whom 359 were Europeans and 11,394 natives. The Museum was closed to the public from 1st to 15th November on account of repairs and clearing, &c.

AT AJMERE in the presence of the second Lord Lawrence, who is now in India and a guest of the Viceroy, His excellency paid the following tribute of respect to the memory of the late Lord Lawrence. His Excellency said :

'I esteem it a fortunate circumstance that I am the first Governor-General of India to whose lot it has fallen to welcome Lord Lawrence to this country, because I set before myself from the very first hour when I undertook the great task of the administration of India the noble example of Lord Lawrence as that which I should endeavour to follow, and it will be the proudest object of my ambition to walk, so far as I am able, in his footsteps.

WE THANK the Post-Master of Calcutta for a copy of a chart showing the Postal arrangements of Calcutta on and from the 1st September 1881. It is a handy chart and will be useful for ready reference.

MR. EVANS has been re-appointed a member of the Vice-regal Legislative Council. Mr. Louis Forbes of the Madras Civil Service has been appointed an Additional Member of the Council.

THE BURDWAN MAHARAJA'S High School has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts Standard.

YESTERDAY MORNING while the Vice-regal party was coming to Government House an Inspector of Police, it is stated, knocked a native down who happened to fall in the way. His Excellency observing this incident ordered the State carriage to be stopped and desired Mr. Superintendent Percy to investigate the matter and report the result to him at once. Such small attention goes a great way to win the affection of the people.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Baraset says that the earth-work of the Dum-Dum-Baraset line is being pushed on with vigour. It is rumoured that Sir Ashley Eden hopes before the close of his reign to pass over the line if not in a carriage at least by a trolly. It will be remembered that in his early career Sir Ashley Eden was for many years in charge of the sub-division of Baraset.

WE LEARN from some official papers that an enquiry having been made by the Government of Bombay as to the terms on which native civilians appointed to the civil service under the Statutory Rules may be permitted to appear for examinations in the oriental languages and to earn rewards in passing those examinations, the Government of India has ruled that civilians who are natives of India and who have entered the service by competition should not receive the prescribed donations in passing in oriental languages, when such civilians merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it is left to the local Government concerned to determine in each case what languages come within this definition. This rule the Government has further laid down should apply to native civilians appointed under the Statutory Rules after their confirmation in the service. Probationers are not to be allowed to appear at these examinations.

THERE WERE 303 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 26th November, of which 58 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 98 from fevers, 32 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 29 from pthisis and asthma, 14 from spleen diseases, 15 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Fourteen children were still-born, 38 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 36 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards, Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 43·2.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition submitted by some Railway passengers of the Dum-Dum and Barrackpore stations of the Eastern Bengal Railway to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for protection from the insult, annoyance, and maltreatment to which native passengers are now and then subjected by European soldiers and bandsmen living in those stations. We hope justice will be done to the petitioners.

WE ARE glad to learn that Sir Alfred Lyall is doing well, and that he will come back to India to assume the reins of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in April next.

WE LEARN from a telegram that a public meeting attended by over 2,000 residents of Rawul Pindi was held on the 1st instant to protest against the policy of the Punjab University. A memorial to the Viceroy, praying that English be made a compulsory subject in its examinations, was unanimously adopted.

THE PIONEER has a pregnant article on Commissariat frauds. Our contemporary says: "To hunt down with a righteous indignation natives of this country who may be guilty of dishonest practices is absurd. It is more, it is unjust. The native maxim is that the man who is not caught is the gentleman, and the man who is caught is the thief.' More is meant than meets the ear.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : —1. Annual Report of Labour Immigration into Assam for 1880. 2. Annual Report of Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1880-81. 3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. I. Part I. Nos. III. and IV. 1881. 4. Memorandum showing the Postal Arrangements in Calcutta, 1st September 1881. 5. The Oriental Miscellany, for December 1881. 6. Messrs. Thompson Brothers' Catalogue of Stores. 7. First Report of the General Council of Education in India 1881, London. 8. Illuminated Card Almanac of Fire Insurance Association for 1882.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London November 29th—Parliament is expected to be summoned for the despatch of business on the 29th January.

30th—A Blue-book has been published giving elaborate details of India's foreign trade for the last five years.

30th—Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on February 7th. The election agents at Macclesfield and Sandwich have been sentenced to nine months' and six months' imprisonment respectively for bribery.

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Further arrests have been made in Ireland, including Mr. Killen. Michael Boyton has been released. Rioting has taken place at Bruff, County Limerick. Refusals to pay rents are becoming general throughout the west and south of Ireland.

London December 1st.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that the Porte has threatened to close all the European post offices at Constantinople.

2nd.—A meeting was held yesterday at Aberdeen of the delegates, representing 40,000 Scotch farmers, at which a reform in the Scotch land laws was demanded. The British India Company's steamer India, outward bound, has run ashore at the mouth of the Thames.

Berlin, November 28th.—The Emperor William is recovering and taking carriage exercise.

30th.—Debates of an acrimonious character are daily taking place in the Reichstag. The extreme Radicals have made personal attacks upon Prince Bismarck, who has retorted to the effect that his desertion and hostility had driven him into the arms of the Centure. It is intended to appoint a Prussian Minister to the Vatican.

Berlin, December 1st.—The German Parliament have rejected the Economic Council Bill in spite of Prince Bismark warmly advocating it.

Viena November 30th.—The insurrection in the Cattaro district continues. The Austrian troops have been defeated by the insurgents with a loss of twenty killed.

Paris, December 1st.—The French Chamber of Deputies have passed the Bill for the Military Expenditure in Tunis. In a speech made by M. Gambetta, he referred to the benefits of the European control in Egypt and said he saw no objection to similar control in Tunis.

Constantinople December 1st.—Mr. Bourke, on behalf of the foreign bond holders, invoked the support of the British Government against Russian pretensions.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, in the course of an appreciative notice of Dr. Mitra's 'Indo-Aryans', says :

"What the Mahabharata is to all Indian literature, so, we believe, is the position which may be claimed by that learned Hindoo, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, in respect to the rest of his countrymen. possessing a remarkable command of the English language, combined with a critical and profound knowledge of Sanscrit literature this Hindoo gentleman has earned a wide and just reputation for solid learning by his archeological, philological and exegetical writings, which have enriched in many ways our previous knowledge of Oriental lore, and especially in all the departments of ancient and modern Sanscrit literature."

Again :

We regret our space precludes us from discussing any of these excellent essays with the fulness they deserve; and we can only content ourselves by directing the reader's attention to them, from the perusal of which he will, we are sure, derive both instruction and pleasure. If he will be unable to agree always with the conclusions of the writer he will not fail, at all events, if a candid critic, to acknowledge that there is no shallowness, no priggishness of foreign ideas, no pedantic itching to show off scholarship by dragging in inappropiate quotations, and no peacock-strutting with borrowed plumes; in short no Babu lom of the ordinary type, but an honest patient effort to contribute towards the elucidation of the ancient and mideval history of the Indo-Aryans by one who has read and thought much on the subject, and who is deeply versed in the various branches of his own classical literature.

THE ENGLISHMAN has a short note on the researches lately carried on at Buddha Gya. It says, "for more than eighteen months past extensive excavations have been carried on under the direction of General Cunningham and Mr. J. D. Beglar, of the Indian Archæological Department, and the base of the temple has been cleared from accumulated *debris* to a depth of nearly twenty feet. Every cut of the spade has unearthed a curiosity, and very valuable information, both original and corroborative, has been gained by archæologists and historians. Among the most instructive of these revelations are considerable portions of an ornamented stone railing of the Asoka period, the figure cuttings on which are hardly less valuable than inscriptions." The excavations round the temple since the time of the last Burmese repairers extended in *depth* from 5 to 7 feet instead of twenty, and the bulk of the railing was unearthed, figured, and described by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra four years ago. Much, nevertheless, has been done lately towards the determination of the site of the famous Vajrasan, seated on which the Saint obtained his wisdom. Judging from photographs of what the temple was before and what it is now, we cannot say much for the restorations which have lately been effected. Nearly the whole of the shaft has been covered by a thick incrustation, three to four feet deep, of modern brick-work, and all the old mouldings and traceries have been either entirely suppressed or developed in the approved Anglo-Indian style of the day. In other words we have now the core of the old temple immersed in a three feet thick brick-covering, and antiquarian interest in the temple entirely destroyed. Seeing, however, that in England attempts at the restoration of mediæval churches have always proved unsatisfactory, the failure of such attempts in India must not be severely commented upon. We must add, however, that, whatever the result, every credit is due to Sir Ashley Eden for the interest he has evinced for the preservation of the ancient temple.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1881.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN.

WE heartily welcome the Viceroy's return to the capital. Although the Vice-regal tour was planned on a simple scale, without the usual pomp and circumstance, it proved in effect a triumphal procession throughout. Wherever His Excellency went, he was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. When we first announced the tour, we remarked that the Viceroy like an ordinary mortal cannot make an uncontaminated use of his eyes. He does not, he cannot, see things in their naked reality ; he sees only the white-wash presented to his view. Still he does see a great deal. As His Lordship said at Benares, "I am very well aware that it is not easy to judge of the real state of a population from seeing them, as a Viceroy necessarily sees the inhabitants of those parts of the country through which he passes, in their gala dress ; but at the same time I cannot doubt, from the experience which I have recently had, that even in passing rapidly from one part of the country to another it is in the power of a person in my position to learn much that may be very valuable to him in the course of his administration of a great Empire like this (hear hear and cheers), and if there was nothing else which would be an advantage to one in the position which I fill, it cannot, I think, be doubted that it must be most useful to a Governor General of this country to have such opportunities as are afforded by occasions like this of making the personal acquaintance of distinguished natives of this country like my friend the Maharaja of Benares (hear hear and cheers)." We have no doubt that His Lordship has made the best use of his eyes. But we value the Vice-regal tour, not only because it has afforded the Viceroy an opportunity of seeing with his own eyes the grandeur of the empire which His Excellency has been commissioned to rule, in the name and on behalf of our Gracious Sovereign, and of making acquaintance with the chiefs and leading men of the territories through which he has passed, but also of unfolding his mind, enunciating his policy on some of the most important questions of the day, and thus strengthening the loyal sentiments of the people. It was not a holiday tour—His Excellency had hard work, and we thank the Author of All Goodness that He gave him health and strength to undergo the wear and tear of the journey without feeling any strain. We hope Her Excellency Lady Ripon, who was slightly indisposed on the way, has been thoroughly restored to health.

As we have said before Lord Ripon has made the most favourable impression on the public mind by his utterances during his tour. The character which these utterances have established for him is quite in keeping with what we had heard before. His conscientiousness, thorough honesty of purpose, and benevolent instincts are well known, and we have the most reliable information that he is a capital business man. His Lordship takes a real, substantial interest in his work, and evinces a most laudable solicitude to do justice in all matters that come before him. His Excellency's stay in Calcutta will be necessarily short ; he will leave for British Burma on the 16th instant, probably accompanied by Mr. Rivers Thompson, formerly Chief Commissioner of the province, and will return in time for the observance of New Year's Day in the capital. His Excellency's stay here will be necessarily limited to about two months, and what a crowd of subjects await His Excellency's consideration and decision during this short interval ! We will take the liberty to indicate a few.

Financial.—There are several important financial questions on the *tapis*. Firstly, there is Major Baring's scheme of further development of the decentralization of the finances. This scheme is based on a recognition of the principle that the power of the purse, in the case of the State as in that of the private individual, is the main spring of action and improvement. This truth has been already made evident by the operation of Sir John Strachey's plan of decentralization, though it has been carried out on a comparatively small scale, and though in carrying it out its author had not been true to his own words and declarations, Major Baring is a large-hearted financier ; he cherishes no jealousy of the financial freedom of the Local Governments ; on the contrary he believes that the Central Government will be strengthened and the country will be materially benefitted by the bestowal of healthy freedom on the Local Governments in matters of finance. The Local Governments are the hands and feet of the Supreme Government, and the more freedom they will enjoy in the exercise of their functions, the richer will be the reward of the belly, which is the Supreme Government. There are then some questions of imperial finance, which must be dealt with directly by the Imperial Government, we mean the Viceroy in Council. These are the opium revenue, the cotton duties, and taxation. A powerful agitation has been set on foot in England against the opium trade of India. Of course the agitators cannot prohibit trade, but they protest against the Government monopoly of opium. We have written so much about it that we have no wish to reproduce our statements and arguments. We cannot, however, help making one remark, which is this, that if the Indian finances are to be regulated by the exigencies of English politics, it will be a bad day for India. Whatever our Government may do, it cannot cure the Chinese of their inveterate habit of taking opium, just as nothing will cure the Englishman of his potation of beer and brandy, and when such is the case is it just that the Indian exchequer should be deprived of a revenue, which is sure to pour in, and which, if the State refuses to take, will go into the pocket of the private trader? And what will be the result? Suppose the Government surrenders the monopoly and levies an excise duty, still there will be a loss of revenue from a million and a half to two millions per annum, and if this loss is to be made good by the taxation of the people, will they be able to bear it? Again, the baleful influence of English politics on the Indian exchequer is evident in another direction. If the rumours, which have reached us, and they have come to us from well-informed persons both in England and in India, be true, Her Majesty's Government seem to be determined to repeal the cotton duties, and to re-impose the Income tax in order to recoup the consequent loss of revenue. In another column we have given the news, which we observe is confirmed by some of our contemporaries. The story is this, that Lord Hartington in order to please Manchester had proposed to the Government of India the total abolition of the cotton duties, that both Major Baring and Lord Ripon were opposed to it, and in reply wrote back to the Secretary of State to say that if the cotton duties were to go the income tax must be reimposed, in the belief and hope that Her Majesty's Government, which comprise Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett, would not consent to such an obnoxious measure, but the order is in plain English—"by all means re-impose the income tax if necessary, but repeal the cotton duties you must !" If all this be true, then England should at once declare that India is governed for the benefit of Manchester. What is the use of the Viceroy's telling the people of India how deeply does our Gracious Sovereign sympathize with them, and how solicitous is Her Majesty for their welfare and happiness ? Lord Ripon is doing his best to quiet the minds of the people and to strengthen the bond of their attachment to British rule by promising liberal and benevolent measures. But *cui bono* ? As the Bengali proverb has it—it is like pouring clarified butter upon ashes ! We do hope that Lord Ripon and Major Baring will make a firm and manful stand on this question.

Legislative.—Mr. Whitley Stokes, the Law Member, will retire in April next, and it is said that he is anxious to pass all the important Bills in his hands before he goes. But in the government of a country nothing is more to be deplored than hasty legislation. We had seen the evil of it when Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the eve of his departure passed in hot haste the Civil Procedure Bill. Within a year of its enactment the Legislature had to

tinker it, and again to amend it, and it is still far from satisfactory. The great codification Bills of Mr. Stokes aim at a revolution in our legal system, and although the Secretary of State has given permission to the Government of India to proceed with the Bills, he has not certainly intended that they should be passed without due deliberation and in the teeth of the opposition of the people. We are willing to admit that there are some excellent provisions in these bills, but we must judge them as a whole and not in parts or fragments. And public opinion, both European and Native, is unanimous, that too much care and thought cannot be bestowed upon these bills. If they should be passed with all the imperfections on their heads, simply because a particular member is enamoured of them, or wishes to gratify his personal vanity, a greater misfortune could not befall the people. The country needs rest from over-legislation, and we believe Lord Ripon has seen enough of it to come to the same conclusion. The other members of the Council we believe are of the same opinion, and yet it is strange to say the Law Member is allowed to have his own way. We have great faith in Lord Ripon's cool judgment and moderation, and we earnestly hope that His Excellency will arrest the mischievous activity of the Law Member. We believe the Bengal Rent Bill also awaits the consideration of the Viceroy in Council in Calcutta. We hope His Excellency in Council will decide the many important questions raised in it on the broad grounds of fair play, justice and equity.

Administrative.—By far the most important administrative question for Lord Ripon's consideration is his scheme of local self-government. His Lordship is pledged to it. He has been actuated by the noblest motives. His Lordship justly holds that the best way of elevating the people of India in the scale of civilization is to give them a share in the administration of their own affairs. Municipal institutions have been, as Mr. Gladstone said lately, the best school of political training for the people of the United Kingdom, and surely what has proved successful in the British Isles will under like conditions prove equally successful in India. Lord Ripon is quite prepared for failure in many cases at the experimental stage, but as His Lordship rightly holds success will arise out of failure. Even in advanced England all municipal institutions do not work with equal success, and how could it be expected that the result should not be disappointing in some cases in India? A beginning must be made, but if it is not to be made now because there may be failure here and there, then we must wait till doom's day. The millenium will not come. We have already discussed the plan enunciated by Lord Ripon, and with some modifications it may fairly be brought into operation. Much will of course depend on the spirit with which the Local Governments will nurse the experiment. If Lord Ripon could infuse his own spirit into the Local Governments, we should fear nothing. We only hope that His Lordship will stay in India long enough to nurture the seed of reform he is about to sow into a healthy growth.

We have indicated above the three important heads of public questions, which deserve and will receive the attention of the Viceroy during his stay in Calcutta. His stay will be necessarily short, but we hope it will be beneficial to the country. His Lordship's sterling honesty, generous sympathy, liberal ideas, and sincere solicitude for the good of the people have not only enlisted their confidence but also their affection, and we make no doubt that his action in the matters indicated above will fully justify the feelings which he has within so short a time evoked in the breasts of the millions, whose destinies are committeed to his care.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN BEHAR.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's tour through Behar has quite stirred up the Beharis. They are sparing neither expense nor trouble to give a right loyal welcome to their Ruler. The demonstrations of loyalty have been made on a most magnificent scale. Whether at Mozufferpore, Bettia, Hutwa, Gya, Tikari, or Bankipore, the flow of rejoicings and festivities has been uninterrupted. Some of the scenes, it would seem, were most picturesque. The illumination at Gya, says the *Behar Herald*, "surpassed anything of the kind we had witnessed in these parts since the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There were a profusion of kerosine oil burnt and chips of wood formed into heaps on the tops of hill Brohmojoni. A wave of light was formed on the summit of the hill with Chinese lamps suspended from a bamboo framework running the entire length of the hill." Some of the addresses presented to His Honor elicited valuable expression of opinion from him on several important subjects. In reply to the toast at the dinner of the Behar Mounted Rifles His Honor made some excellent observations on the subject of the fusion of the official and non-official elements. His Honor said: "I have seen with great regret lately that the officials have held back from the movement (a movement which they, above all others, should encourage), and I rejoice to see now that the cause of this separation, whatever it may have been, has passed away. I hope and believe that all antagonism between the officials and non-officials is now a thing of the past, and I also hope and believe that the causes which led to this antagonism are a thing of the past. I find nothing in Behar now but good will and kindly feeling between all classes, official and non-official, European and native; and I must say that is not what I found on the occasion of my first visit here in 1877. I sincerely trust that this state of things will now become permanent." We say—*amen*! In reply to the address of the Municipal Commissioners of Patna His Honor said:

I am glad to have had this opportunity of paying another visit to your city and of learning from you that in your opinion the material improvement in the condition of the Province of Behar and the general advancement of the people have never been so marked as at the present time. I have now visited much of the interior of Northern Behar and your opinion is entirely confirmed by my own observations. I see around me in every direction signs of prosperity and contentment. I hear on all sides the same opinion that within the last few years the people of Behar have advanced with rapid strides in freedom, knowledge of their rights and desire for progress, the want of which has hitherto kept them behind the provinces of Bengal Proper. I believe there has not been for the last 25 years such a full supply of grain and such cheap food as at the present time. I am glad that you also bear testimony to what I have heard in all other districts as to the improved relations between Landlords and Tenants. I hope the time is not far distant when the Landholders will entirely give up the system of farming their rents to petty middlemen and will deal directly with their ryots. I find in all districts that the employment of the people of the Province in the work of administration is increasing and I look upon this as a very healthy sign of progress.

"Your Municipality is one of the most important in Bengal, and your affairs have always been well managed. I am sorry to find that Patna like other places in Behar and Bengal has been suffering from a severe visitation of fever. No doubt the drainage of the city is defective but it is not a difficult city to drain, and if you will have a proper scheme of drainage drawn up, I will see how far it is possible for me to assist you with a grant from Provincial Revenues or other funds. I hope that the construction of Railways to Gorruckpore and Mozufferpore from Hajipore will before long restore to Patna her position as the centre of the trade of Behar. I am averse to an increase of Municipal taxation, and I hope that we shall shortly be able to relieve the city of the cost of maintaining its police, but it is no use expending money on such work as drainage and water supply until a really comprehensive system has been drawn up by competent Engineering officers.

The Behar Landholders' Association presented a welcome address to the Lieutenant-Governor, to which His Honor gave a suitable reply. We have received the following telegraphic report of it:

"Maharaja and gentlemen,—I thank you for the welcome you have given me and I have also to thank you for the many valuable and useful suggestions which your Association has been able to make me since its formation in 1879, especially on the subject of the revision of the law of landlord and tenant. In dealing with a great subject of this sort, it was very necessary that we should have before us the views of all parties interested in the matter. The views of the landlords have most thoroughly and ably been represented by the Association. You have quoted from the speech delivered by me at Sonepore in 1878, as to certain remarks on the unsatisfactory condition of the ryots of Behar and the evils of the Ticcadari system of that time. And you have also quoted extracts from the Administration Report of this year, showing how very much the condition of the peasantry has improved since then. I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily even by a most casual observer. I hear the same story from the people of all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter of general congratulation that this improvement is due to various causes. First and foremost to the several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial in famine; next there has, with growing prosperity and increase in the value of land, been the general awakening of the cultivating process and the improved knowledge of legal rights and privileges, and this, I hope, has been accomplished by a stricter administration of the law. Thus there has been greater readiness on the part of the landlords to recognise and affirm the right of cultivators, and I hope this may be to some extent due to the influence of your Association; but while I fully recognise the value of this improved condition of things, I look upon it as only the first instalment of what is necessary to make the condition of the peasantry in Behar what it ought to be so long as portions of states are handed over to petty farmers for short terms, with power to raise rents either regularly and legally, or irregularly and illegally, through *abwabs* and cesses. So long as cultivators cannot feel sure of retaining the possession of their lands, subject to the condition of a fair rent, so long there is need for a fresh legislation defining the position of landlord and tenant, simplifying the procedure, and it is much to the interest of landlords as well as cultivators that the truth should be speedily recognised. Change must come, and it is to the interest of the land-holding class that the change should come from them, and that they should endeavour to avoid the disturbance which rose in the other parts of Bengal from over delay, in recognising the rights of the cultivating classes and the growth of their knowledge and their rights. I trust your Association will give this matter therefore, their early attention. I entirely agree with you as to the greater benefits which Behar has received by the extension of the railway system. I hope that very shortly the Tirhut Railway will be extended to Hajipore, and that in due season the line will also run through Chopra connecting Hajipore with the Goruckpore line, which you allude to, between Barrh and Behar. Nowadah is still under consideration; but it has been represented to me that engineering difficulties in the way of construction of that branch are very great. I look for a cordial co-operation of your Association in developing the scheme of local self-government. His Honor here entered at some length into the defence of the Government policy in excise administration, remarking that he agreed fully with the views of the Association, that the increased prosperity has been attended with the apparent increase of drunkenness. He concluded by thanking the Association for the address of welcome and the good wishes therein, and adding that he would continue to take the same interests, feel the same sympathy for the people of Behar in the future, as he had taken and felt for the past thirty years."

At the commencement of his administration Sir Ashley had visited Behar, and he was delighted to see the bright change which has since taken place in the material condition of the people. This is a matter of national congratulation. It is undoubtedly due as His Honor remarked to successive good harvests, but in our humble opinion it is also not a little due to the fact that in consequence of improved Railway communications and roads, which are not a little owing to his energetic rule, the producer has found outlets for his produce. It is not given to every ruler to reap the fruits of the seeds he sows, but Sir Ashley Eden has been fortunate in this respect. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the cultivators of Behar better fed, better clad, and better housed than they were when he visited them four years ago.

MR. EVANS ON THE 'GENERAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.'

WE cannot congratulate Mr. Evans on his defence of the 'General Council on Education in India.' It is surcharged with dialectic powder and shot, but weak in the barrel; it is more slashing than discreet—more contentious than conscientious. The subject Mr. Evans has taken up, perhaps, does not admit of much fair-play, but we had a right to expect some thing more from him than what we have got in the letter we published last week. We regret much that we have in his estimation jeopardized our claim to the title of our paper by the remarks we made in our issue of the 14th ultimo; but after reading the letter twice over we have failed to discover wherein rests our fault. Our remarks extended barely to six lines, and embraced only three positive statements; 1st that the so-called 'General Council on Education in India' was an offshoot of the Exeter Hall party; 2nd that its sole object seemed to be to put down high education in India; and 3rd that English education has proved a bar to the spread of Christianity. Our correspondent does not directly question the accuracy of any of these statements, but finds fault with them all. As regards the first statement he says, "if it had been so, you as an Indian 'patriot' should not disparage it on that account. You full well know that the so-called 'Exeter Hall party' has of all parties in England been the best friends of the Hindus. Who first started public schools in India, but the 'Exeter Hall party'? Among them are such names as 'Duff' and 'Carey,' 'Wilson' and 'Ward' and many others such Hindu patriots as you yourself (if I mistake not) admire.' Surely this is not a *denial* but an *admission* of the accuracy of our position, and the temper

shown, therefore, is uncalled-for and thrown away. It involves, too, a statement of facts which is not creditable to our correspondent. To the best of our knowledge there was no 'Exeter Hall party' in existence when Carey and Ward came to India. We have not before us a list of the members of the 'General Council on Education,' and cannot, therefore, say how many names of ex-governors, commissioners, M.P's. and others, it includes. In the First Report of the Council we find a number of names with the heading "the following Members of the House of Commons have already expressed their approval of the movement and signed the memorial to the Marquis of Hartington, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India." This surely does not mean that they are regular members of the 'Council.' But whatever it means, the question remains how many of the members are connected with the 'Exeter Hall party'? And as long as our correspondent does not show that the majority of them are unconnected with that party, and the leading members—the moving spirits—of the one are not those of the other, our statement remains untouched.

As regards the object of the 'Council' Mr. Evans says "that it is not to put down high education as much as to extend elementary education to the millions of India, who are utterly neglected in this matter." This goes only half way. It controverts the assumption implied by the use of the term "sole," but it admits the major, that the great object of the 'Council' is "to put down high education." This Mr. Evans cannot deny, and therefore very adroitly puts in the words "as much," to make the putting down of high education the secondary, and the extension of elementary education the primary, object. The Report referred to above affords abundant evidence to falsify this assertion, but we have no time to notice it now. We shall confine ourselves for the present to the questions framed by the 'Council' and the facts and figures marshalled by our correspondent, and they clearly demonstrate that the *bete noire* of the 'Council' is high education, and the aim is how to put it down. Take the questions first. We have seven of them with nearly a dozen offshoots. We have queries regarding the effect of *permanently* maintaining Government colleges, the best mode of knocking them down, the importance of particular sections of the education despatch of 1854, regarding the "ABOLITION" or "TRANSFERENCE" of Government schools, the influence of high education on morality,—*i. e.* the demoralizing tendency of English literature and science, the fitness of natives to serve as schoolmasters; but not a single question regarding the state of elementary education, whether it has advanced or receded of late years. Oh! dear no, such a question would have been so *malapropos*. All about that can be easily imagined by the astute members of the 'Council' in the way that would suit their views. Question No. 5, refers to indegenous education, and it carries the ryder how it may be improved without "*undue strain on the Government revenue or too severe pressure on local resources*," and that ryder clearly explains what it means. Mr. Evans would give us very little credit for common sense, if he thought that such a series of questions could suggest to us any other idea than that of the object of their propounders being the drawing out of a certain number of replies to strengthen their case. An adroit counsel for the defence in an Old Bayley case trying to elicit by suggestive questions what would benefit his client would be just the man to propund them.

But to turn to Mr. Evans' facts and figures. Our correspondent is evidently familiar with the history of Indian education, and well read in the reports of the Director of Public Instruction. He must, therefore, be fully aware that repeated enquiries were made by Messrs. Atkinson, Woodrow, Sutcliffe and others regarding the social status of our collegiate students, and that the results invariably showed that the bulk of the students came from the lower middle, and not from the richer, classes of the community. One report of Mr. Woodrow, we remember, gave a classified list of the salaries or income of the parents of our students, and a large majority of the parents figured there as receiving under a hundred rupees a month. We are sure Mr. Evans would not openly call these parents "rich;" but a telling contrast was of greater importance for his purpose than an honest avowal of facts, and so he indulges with great unction in cheap rhetoric on the unfairness of using "money for the high education of the sons of *rich* parents, who are well able to pay in *full* for their children, which should be given to the primary education of the masses." The assumed fact is a pure fiction, and the conclusion drawn, therefore, is simply misleading. And what we strongly object to is that such facts should be magnified by perfervid eloquence before English audiences which know nothing of the actual condition of India, but whose voice is of great potency in ruling the destiny of this unhappy country.

The assumption by Mr. Evans that "there are 15 millions or more poor children of school age" in Bengal appears to be equally unhappy. The total of population in Bengal being 66 millions, it is impossible to produce 15 million boys of "school age." Sixty-six millions of population cannot afford more than 34 millions of males, and the highest ratio of boys of school-going age in any given population is one-sixth, which would reduce the alleged 15 millions to a little over 5 millions and a half, and out of this Government provides education for 819,030, and missionary and indegenous schools cover nearly half a million, leaving a balance of four millions to represent the 15 millions of our correspondent. If we include all the girls of school-going age, which would, in the present social condition of Bengal, serve only to mystify and hoodwink the public, the total would be 10 millions, and from 10 millions it is a far cry to 15 millions.

Again, we are confidently told, "You must be aware of the fact that while *sixteen lacs* of rupees is (*sic*) spent in Bengal by Government on the high education of the few (very few comparatively), only *four* lacs are devoted to the many millions of India who are utterly neglected in this matter." We must confess our ignorance about this so-called fact. We cannot find in any published record that the total of Government expenditure on high education in Bengal is 16 lacs, and that the total of disbursements on account of elementary education, *all over India* amounts only to four lacs. The Bengal report for 1879-80 gives the total of Government expenditure for collegiate education, which alone can be honestly called "high education," at Rs. 2,35,000 and of secondary and primary education at Rs. 8,74,000 for Bengal only. A lac more has this year been sanctioned for Primary Education. These figures have to be increased rateably for superintendance and other charges, but they neither raise the cost of collegiate education to 16 lacs, nor reduce the total for primary education *in all India* to 4 lacs. Would we be wrong, then, to suppose that Mr. Evans' figures have been evolved from his own inner consciousness? A camel evolved by a similar process may be amusing—nay interesting, but we must protest against facts being so manufactured. It is a stale device, unworthy of Mr. Evans.

We readily admit that the total of our education grant is very meagre for so large a community as 66 millions, but we emphatically deny that there is any partiality shown in the apportionment of that grant for high and low education. A grant of Rs. 2,35,000 for high education among the 66 millons of Bengal is a miserable pittance. It is about one-half of what is given to Maynooth and other Catholic colleges in Ireland for a population of only six millions. And those who attempt to divert the whole or a part of it to the three Rs. cannot be friends of the intellectual advancement of the Hindu race. By the way, are the Irish colleges attended by the children of the masses? or of the middle and higher classes of the people? If the latter, what is sauce for the conquered Irish, may reasonably be so for the conquered Indian. In Scotland there is no question of couquest, and yet about three lacs of revenue, contributed by the poorer classes, are diverted to the maintenance of colleges for the higher ranks of society. The 'General Council' first originated at Edinburgh, and yet, it is curious, none of its members perceived, or perceiving attempted to put down, the injustice. It is a bad thing to divert public revenue, whether it be in India or elsewhere, to the benefit of particular sections of the people, and if Mr. Evans and his friends do really feel the impropriety, they could take up very good cases for ventilation near their homes. Take for instance Cooper's Hill College near London. It cost £31,886 last year for the education of English youths in engineering, and the amount was paid out of the revenue contributed by the masses of India. It is about one-third more than the sum alloted to high education in Bengal, *i e* the Government pays three and a half lacs for a single college in England for English youths and two lacs and one-third for all our colleges in Bengal. Is this fair to the people of this country? If not, could not Mr. Evans and his friends move to restore the amount to the people from whom it is wrongfully taken? It would go a great way to promote primary education.

Adverting to our 3rd statement Mr. Evans says, "in one sense you are right, for, alas, it is a sad fact that much of the high education now gained in India sweeps away all traces of religion, whether Hindu or Christian, and substitutes for it rank infidelity, or gross atheism, which bear fruit in demoralization, debauchery, and death, in the case of so many promising graduates from high class colleges?" What a libel is this against the school literature of England and the science of modern Europe! The study of Milton and Shakespear and Cowper and Wordsworth, and of the sciences taught by Herschels and Faradays and Humboldts of our day are handmaids of domoralization and debauchery! Those who sat in judgment over Galleleo might have said this, but it comes with ill grace from an educated English gentleman of this century. The Government, which so largely employs our graduates, knows well that the charge is utterly unfounded, and no Englishman in India, not a missionary, will believe in it for a moment. But in polemical warfare some people think that any expedient is good enough which is calculated to promote one's object. Of course Mr. Evans will turn round and say that his remarks apply to secular education as imparted in our colleges and unleavened by Christianity; but if we are not misinformed all the schools under the School Board of England are secular. Do they also fructify in demoralization and debauchery? And has the Supreme Legislature of England established them and insist on compulsory instruction therein in order that they may fructify in that noxious way? What religion would Mr. Evans teach the Irish boys in compulsory Board schools? Had the wish been to repress demoralization and debauchery the Board schools should have been the first to be over-hauled, the 'Council,' however, does not touch them. The wish is, we verily believe, to obtain larger hanks of the tempting cake of the educational grant, and hence the cry. Already school for school the missionaries obtain much larger grants than the natives, and if the Government colleges could be knocked on the head, there would be more money available for missionary colleges. Those colleges have been established expressly for the suppression of the dearly-loved religion of the people, and the plan is to make the people pay through the Government the cost of the engines that have been set up for its overthrow. The Government cannot openly sanction grants for the support of Christian Missions, but under the guise of grants-in-aid to schools the matter may be easily and conveniently managed. The missionaries know this well, and they have set up their good-natured religiously-disposed friends in England and Scotland to lend their names to this movement, which is purely missionary and designed solely for the advancement of missionary schools at Government cost. The 'Council' is the mask, and the missionaries as represented by Exeter Hall are its wearers. We cannot, we must frankly confess, accord our sympathy to this unholy agitation.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

WHEN the Greek meets the Greek then comes the tug of war. We think it is fortunate for the cause of municipal reform in India that the campaign has been commenced by the tax-payers of

Simla. There is a large number of Europeans among them, and among the Europeans too there are some of the foremost officers of Government, either retired or still in the public service. The war has also been begun at a time when the breeze is blowing in favour of the cause of municipal freedom. The head of the Government is himself a zealous champion of local self-government, and he is sure to look with sympathy on the struggle going on between the Simla tax-payers and the Punjab Government. The first shot was fired by the tax-payers at a meeting held in August last. They voted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, containing a series of prayers, three of which we give below :

1. That the constitution of the Simla Municipal Committee be altered, and that at least two fifths of the entire Committee be appointed by election

2. That in future no alteration of, or addition to existing taxation, and no project or series of projects involving an outlay exceeding Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) shall be considered by the Municipal Committee, except in a preliminary manner, until the same has been laid before and explained to a public meeting of tax-payers specially convened, after due notice on that behalf and until all tax-payers attending such meeting shall have had an opportunity of expressing thereat their views in regard to the said alteration, addition or expenditur..

3. That in future the meetings of the Municipal Committee be open to the public and all tax-payers authorized to attend and listen to the proceedings, and that further such proceedings. so far as they relate to taxation or important projects of expenditure, be published *in extenso* for the information of the public.

The Punjab Government in reply has found all the facts against the memorialists, and declined to alter the municipal constitution of Simla. Mr. Allan Hume, Secretary to the Simla Municipal Reform Committee, appointed at the public meeting referred to above, has submitted a most able rejoinder. It is a model document, and we would commend it to our municipal bodies for study. We will cull a few flowers from it. The Punjab Government sought to meet the grievance of the Simla tax-payers that they are not represented in the local municipality by contrasting the supposed inefficiency of the Municipality, at a time when a majority of the Commissioners were elected, with its assumed efficiency in recent periods, during which the tax-payers have been wholly unrepresented. In reply to this allegation Mr. Hume says: "But both assumptions are, the Reform Committee submit, equally at variance with the real facts. Under the old Administration work, it is true, progressed but slowly, but that was solely the fault of the Government of the day which had neglected, as your letter admits, to invest them with the necessary powers, and which persisted in endeavouring to force on a petty Hill Municipality the entire cost of those reforms and improvements requisite to convert Simla into a suitable Summer Capital for the Empire." Again : "The blame must rest where it is due, *viz.*—upon the Government which endeavoured to force on them the vain problem of making bricks without straw, of carrying out extensive improvements without money, and it is to the perseverance of the old administration, in the policy above referred to, that we are mainly indebted for the large, tho' still inadequate contribution, wrung from Imperial funds, on which so much stress is laid in your letter." It should be noted here that the income of the Simla Municipality under the elective system was Rs. 56,000, but under the present despotic constitution it has been raised by increased taxation to Rs. 170,000.

Mr. Hume then goes into some details to show how unsatisfactory has been the work of the present municipality, which we need not notice. With regard to the much-vexed question of clearing the "ridge" Mr. Hume writes :

Moreover the old Administration having once cleared that ridge, to constitute a pleasant promenade, a lung or open breathing space in the centre of Simla, would never have consented to block it again, as the present Administration are proposing to do. The Committee desire on this point to record their distinct opinion, that quite apart from the merits of the Kursal building, the proposal to erect it on this ridge is inconsistent with the honour of Government and ordinary good faith. People were hurriedly ejected from the houses and shops in which they had lived, for the past thirty years, on the plea that this clearance was absolutely necessary for the health of Simla and now, directly this has been effected, it is proposed again to occupy the site thus obtained (as it *must* appear to the native community under false pretences) by a building, to obtain a site for which, no authoritative pressure could legally have been exerted. This portion of the project is in the opinion of the Reform Committee quite indefensible but none the less is it thoroughly characteristic of the lamentable disregard, alike of Law and Justice which recent decisions of the Chief Court have shown to be a leading feature in the existing Municipal Administration.

Referring to expenditure on roads Mr. Hume says, "all unprejudiced persons must regret that, yielding to social and official pressure, the present Administration, have expended double what would have sufficed to provide that hospital accommodation, that Simla so urgently requires and so sadly lacks, upon making one road, (already in every way adequate to all the requirements of the Municipality), *more comfortable* for the driving of three High Officials." Mr. Hume with a dry humour adds: "A Viceroy, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the only persons allowed to drive on it and rightly so, since any larger number of vehicles would be, indeed, a serious nuisance to the rest of the community." As regards the pressure of taxation Mr. Hume says :

One more preliminary point remains to be disposed of. The severity of the taxation under which the Simla community suffers was urged in the Reform Committee's memorial as a ground for soliciting a reform in the existing Municipal administration. To this you reply that the 'memorialists' "complaints of the heavy incidence of taxation have not been supported by any facts or statistics which would warrant the statement." The Committee freely admit the accuracy of this assertion, but they remark that when addressing a Government they conceived themselves entitled to presume in that high authority some knowledge of the statistics of that Province, at any rate, which it administers, and as the incidence of Municipal taxation in Simla is not only heavier than in any other Municipality in the Punjab, but also, as officially stated by Sir A. Arbuthnot when in charge of the Home Department of the Government of India, heavier than in any other Municipality in the British Asian Empire, it seemed to the Committee that it would be pure surplusage to quote the printed and published figures that so amply establish this lamentable fact. Now, however, they beg to state that the population of Simla according to the census of October 1878 was 17,440, and according to that of February 1881, 12305. That hence of the summer population at least 5,100 pay taxation elsewhere during six months of the year and consequently can only be reckoned as 2,550 for the computation of the incidence of taxation per head per annum. That consequently for this calculation the number of taxpayers must be taken as 14,855. That the total income from Municipal taxation in Simla in 1880-81 *excluding* rents fines and other receipts amounted in round numbers to Rs. 1,27,000, showing an incidence of over Rs. 8-8-0 per head per annum. That the average incidence of Municipal taxation in the Punjab for 1878-80, the latest year for which the complete figures have been published, was Rs. 1-1-0. That the incidence in the other most heavily taxed Municipalities in the Punjab was

Edwardesabad	.. 5 13 3	(an utterly indefensible rate indicating illegitimate taxation.)
Kohat ...	... 2 12 11	
Peshawur ..	... 2 9 6	
Rawul Pindee	... 2 15 7	
Dalhousie ...	... 2 13 7	
Fazilka ...	... 3 3 2	

That there are about 190 other Municipalities in the Punjab in all of which the incidence is below Rs. 2, and in 150 of which it is below Re. 1.

That taking the rest of the entire Asian British Empire, the following are the most heavily taxed Municipalities, together with the rates of incidence of taxation in each.

Bengal.		
Calcutta ...	... 6 12 8	(In no other does the incidence reach Rs. 2.
Bombay.		
Bombay (City)	... 3 8 0	
Ashta ..	... 2 1 5	
Pandharpur	... 2 9 8	
Kurrachi ...	.. 4 8 6	
Hyderabad..	... 2 5 0	
Tando Adam	... 2 9 2	
Sukkur ...	.. 6 9 4	(Abnormal and it is understood since reduced to less than half.)
Jacobabad ...	... 2 15 4	(In no others does the incidence reach Rs. 2)
Madras.		
Madras (City)	... 1 12 0	
Canoor ..	.. 2 2 9	
Ootacamand	.. 2 14 3	(In no others does the incidence reach Rs. 2)
N. W. Provinces & Oudh.		
Mussoorie ...	... 2 5 6	(In no other does the incidence reach Rs. 2.)
Central Provinces.—(In no Municipality does the incidence reach Rs. 2)		
Berar.—(Ditto ditto ditto.)		
Assam.—(Ditto ditto ditto.)		
Mysore.		
Viragendrapet	... 2 4 0	(In no other does the incidence reach Rs. 2.)
Burma.		
Rangoon ...	... 4 1 3	
Akyab ..	... 2 0 3	
Bassein ...	... 2 15 9	
Moulmein ...	... 2 0 1	
Tonghoo ...	... 2 5 1	(In no other does the incidence reach Rs. 2.)

That, in short, in 94% of all the Municipalities the incidence of taxation is less than one-fifth of what it is in Simla and that in only *one, viz* :—Calcutta (for neither Sukkur nor Edwardesabad can be reckoned) does it materially exceed one-half of that obtaining in our unfortunate Municipality.

In fact, as has been for long notorious the Municipal taxation of Simla is far more severe than that of any other Municipality in the Empire.

As regards the illegal, unconstitutional, and oppressive manner, in which the municipal bye-laws have been administered by the municipal officers of Simla, Mr. Hume quotes the following from a judgment of the Chief Court of the Punjab in the case of Henderson *v.* Municipal Committee, Simla :

The learned Judge (Mr. Smyth) states:—1st "The Secretary appears to have acted of his own motion and not by the direction of the Committee."

2nd.—"It was not competent to the Magistrate," (Major Nisbet) "to impose the fine of rupees five per diem."

3rd.—That no proper notice was given before the institution of legal proceedings.

4th.—that upon the evidence for the prosecution, and even "upon the facts found by the Magistrate," he was not legally justified "in holding that Mrs. Henderson had committed a breach of the Bay-law No. 74."

5th.—That the Resolution of the Municipal Committee was defective:—"For in exercising a power of such importance as that conferred on the Committee by the Bye-law in question, a power which seriously interferes with the ordinary rights of property, it is right in my opinion that the Committee should comply strictly with the provisions of the Bye-law, and state distinctly the grounds on which they have acted. .....It is only in this way that a person, intending to build on a proposed site, can be assured that the question of the propriety of his building there has been fully considered by the Committee, and can have a full opportunity of challenging the legality of the Committees decision on the point."

Mr. Brandreth, the colleague of Mr. Smyth, states :—"during the past six months there have been 224 persons tried for infringement of the Bye-laws—"most of these offences were petty nuisances and other similar offences, many of which, if in a public road or other public place, might have been tried under the Police Act, most of them were tried by Mr. Goad, the Secretary to the Municipality."

Mr. Brandreth further states :—"I am not now concerned with the actual facts held to be proved by the evidence, or with many irregularites of the proceedings of the Committee. Till this year they have not been brought to bay, and undoubtedly have omitted many precautions and steps which they should have taken, and which would have been valid resons, if objected to at the time, for holding their action to be such that the prosecution is invalid;—they did not declare under law the reason why the cottage was objected to under Sec: 74":—

They have not drawn up Rules under Sec. 73 to which they can appeal; they omitted to consider the breach, or to issue notice for the abatement of the breach, they did not direct any prosecution nor did they in any way give power to their Secretary to prosecute in their name so far as appears from the records.

In another judgment the learned Judges of the Chief Court remark :

"As there is no proof or even allegation on the record that Mr. Goad was in any way lawfully empowered to promulgate the order which he gave, we direct that the order of the Deputy Commissioner be set aside and the fine levied be refunded."

It is justly said: "If it be urged that these are probably isolated cases, in which the wrong done has been redressed in due course by higher authorities, I am compelled to reply that so far from constituting exceptions, they merely illustrate the Rule;—of numbers of sufferers, in a greater or less degree, by the irregularities and arbitrary orders of the Municipal officers, the *great majority* are too poor to seek redress whence hitherto it has alone been possible to obtain it, *viz*:—from the Chief Court of Judicature of the Punjab." Mr. Hume on behalf of the Committee has accordingly solicited a reconsideration of the whole case. In the meantime it is interesting to contemplate what reflections the attempt of the Punjab Government to put down all efforts to secure local self-government, though the movement is headed by influential Europeans, who have themselves taken a distinguished part in the government of the country, will suggest to Lord Ripon. It is the old bigoted traditional policy, which still sways the Local Governments in matters of this kind. We beg to assure his Lordship that unless he is able to conquer this obstructiveness of the Local Governments, there is no hope of success for his noble scheme of local self-government for India.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

MR. Juland Danver's annual reports on Indian Railways are always interesting, but the report for the last year recently published possesses more than usual interest. It appears that during the year under notice, 838 miles of new rail-roads were constructed. The total length of railways in operation at the end of the year was 9,325 miles, of which nearly 7,000 miles, (including the East Indian line) are guaranteed and the remainder State lines. The total mileage of broad gauge lines at the end of the year was 6,818 miles representing a capital outlay of 113¼ crores. The number of shareho'ders, excluding debenture-holders, is 44,235, of whom 44,066 are Europeans and only 169 are Natives. So much as 99·6 per cent of the shares are held by Europeans and ·4 per cent by Natives. The gross earnings of the guaranteed lines during the year under report amounted in round number to 11½ crores and the working expenses to 5½ crores. The net profit, therefore, was 6 crores, which gives a return of nearly 5 per cent on the total capital outlay. The most profitable of the guaranteed lines was, of course, the East Indian Railway, which earned 8·7 per cent on its capital outlay of 33 crores. Including State lines, the total amount of capital expended on Indian railways to the end of the year was 129 crores. The lines, which earned above 5 per cent. besides the East Indian, were the Eastern Bengal, the Patna-Gya, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Scind, Punjab and Delhi. The earnings of the Patna-Gya Railway amounted to 6·56 per cent—a fact which amply verifies our anticipation that the line would prove a profitable undertaking. Considered financially this line is third in the list, the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal lines standing above it. This result must be pronounced eminently satisfactory. The State line, which in a financial point of view, heads the list is the Tirhoot Railway, which earned 4·49 per cent. Next comes the Rangoon and Irrawady Railway, which earned 4·23 per cent. The working expenses of some of the lines, both guaranteed and State, are very high. The average percentage of working expenses to gross receipts, in the case of guaranteed lines, was 46·60, and in that of State lines was 57·17. The total number of persons employed on Indian Railways is 155,734, of whom 95 per cent. are Natives. Mr. Juland Danvers draws the attention of the public to the great success, which has attended the introduction of Native drivers. The measure has caused a saving of 16 lakhs since the commencement of their employment. This fact should open the eyes of our Railway authorities to the advisability of employing Native drivers more largely. While on this subject, we may mention that the Government of Madras deserves great credit for encouraging the employment of Native drivers. It appears that "that Government has determined that Native drivers only are to be employed. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of Madras lately asked for a report of the progress that had been made towards training Native drivers on the Madras Railway; and in reply the Locomotive Superintendent of the line informed him that the recruiting of European and Eurasian foremen has been stopped, encouragement has been given to the best Native firemen to qualify for drivers by acquiring some knowledge of English, and the standard of qualification of Native recruits for firemen has been raised to include a knowledge of English." This is as it should be. We earnestly hope the Government will impress upon the authorities of other railways the desirability of encouraging the employment of Native drivers on their lines.

Coming to the details of traffic, we observe that the total number of tickets issued in 1880 was 4,921,452 more than the number issued in the previous year. This increase in the number of passengers is very satisfactory. It is noteworthy that the number of lower class passengers exceeded 97 per cent. of the whole. The third class passengers constitute the very back-bone of the passenger traffic of our Railways; yet Railway authorities are culpably indifferent to their convenience and comfort. This cannot be too deeply regretted. The Government has from time to time issued orders requiring Railway managers to redress the grievances of the third class passengers; but these orders are practically a dead letter, they are more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof.

Mr. Danvers compares the fares charged by the different railways in India and he makes comparison easy by reducing all of them to a common standard, *i. e.*, the carrying of one passenger for one mile. We observe that the fare for a first class passenger varies from nearly 23 pies from the Scind Railway to nearly 11 pies on the Rajputana Railway; that for a second class passenger from 9½ pies on the Tirhoot Railway to 4½ pies on the Rajputana Railway; that for a third class passenger from 4½ pies on the Eastern Bengal Railway to 2 pies on the Madras Railway. The fares charged should be compared with the cost of carrying one passenger for one mile. It varies from ·13*d*. on the East Indian line to ·273*d* on the Great Indian Peninsula line, while on these two lines the profit made for the same service is ·58*d*. and ·59*d*. respectively. The rates charged for goods also vary on the different railways. Each railway keeps its own classification and its own rates—a state of things which does positive harm to commerce. The rate for conveying one ton of goods of the first or lowest class for one mile varies from 22¼ pies on the Tirhoot Railway to 13½ pies on the Wardha; while the rate for carrying goods of the fifth or highest class varies from near 81 pies on the Northern State Railways to 27 pies on the Northern Punjab. We think it is the duty of Government to secure uniformity of classification in the rates charged for goods on Indian railways. The *Pioneer* makes the following distinct remarks on this point: "To calculate the cost of sending a mixed consignment of goods over two or three lines is a complicated question necessitating sometimes, great care and a thorough knowledge of the intricate rules of each company. So long as a railway is unconnected with the general system of railways, its classification of goods and the rates charged are of no moment. Once, however, it is joined to the general system the railway ceases to be independent, and ought to conform in its classification of goods and the rates charged to those common to the other railways." We subscribe to every word in the passage just quoted.

Mr. Danvers is strongly in favour of the new policy of constructing railways through the agency of private enterprise. He writes:—"In many respects the present time is favourable. The credit of the Government of India is higher than it has ever been before. The country is quiet and secure from disturbances. Money is plentiful in Europe and capitalists are seeking investment in all parts of the world. Lines can be constructed cheaply and quickly, and if carefully selected and prudently managed, may yield profits before long." We wish every success to the new policy. Mr. Danvers concludes his report as follows: "Thus it has been shown that railways are becoming more and more a source of profit to the State, and that, as they grow in extent, they continue to advance the commerce, civilization, and general prosperity of the country." This is very true; but we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the expectation that railways in India would prove directly remunerative has not yet been fulfilled. The loss on the guaranteed railways up to the end of 1876-77 amounted to upwards of 22 crores; and so far as the State lines are concerned, the net profit yielded by them does not so far give a return of more than 2½ per cent on their capital outlay of 15½ crores.

LABOUR IMMIGRATION INTO ASSAM.

THE Report of the Assam Government on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1880 contains a mass of facts and figures, some of which we will notice. The first important fact is that there has been a falling-off in the number of imported coolies. Thus:

Act-VII.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Garden-sirdars	7,414	11,161	19,972	14,382
Contractors	3,381	4,468	7,390	8,286
Non-Act.				
Adults	2,046	2,667	4,827	3,095
Children...	2 229	4,541	8,299	4,760
Infants	843	1,885	2,573	1,374
Total ...	15,913	24,712	43,061	31,897

The principal reasons alleged for this decrease are the depression of the tea industry, which has induced managers to reduce their establishments to the lowest possible point, the increased cost of imported labour, and the unwillingness of the coolies to emigrate, owing to good harvests in the recruiting districts. The proportion of coolies imported by garden-sirdars to the total importations has fallen from 71·4 per cent. in 1879 to 68·6 per cent. in 1880. The reason for this decrease in the employment of garden-sirdars is not given. The following table shows the changes which have taken place in the tea-garden population of the Province during the year:

Number remaining at end of 1879			184,825
Add new importations			15,913
Transfers from other gardens			6,905
Otherwise added			50,146
Total			257,789
Deduct deaths	6,657		
Desertions	5,142		
Otherwise	58,690		
		70,489	
Balance at end of 1880...			187,300

Two important facts in the above tables stare us in the face, the deaths amounted to 6,657, and the desertions to 5,149. As regards mortality the Report says: "There were in 1880 6,657 deaths amongst all classes of persons employed on tea-gardens, including infants and children, as compared with 9,450 in 1879, or a decrease of 2,793 or 29·5 per cent." Again: "It will be observed that there is a very marked improvement in the health of the persons resident on tea-gardens, the percentage of mortality for 1880 being 3·52 and that for 1879 being 5·09." If the mortality among adults alone be considered, it will appear that in the present year there were 2,398 deaths among Act. VII. coolies, against 3,759 last year, and that the percentages according to annual strength for these years are 5·88 and 7·86 respectively. Among non-Act coolies there were in 1880 5,012 deaths, and in 1879 2,936; the percentages are respectively 2·45 and 3·86. All this we admit. But it ought to be remembered that the imported coolies fell off from 43,061 in 1878 to 15,903, or nearly two-thirds, and, it is, therefore no wonder that the rate of mortality in 1880 was less. The havock is generally greater among newly imported coolies than among seasoned immigrants. The fall in the rate of mortality is thus accounted for in the report: "The great improvement in the health of the labouring population shown by the returns of 1880 (which, as already noticed, is the year of least mortality since 1877) is due mainly to the absence of any severe epidemics of cholera or fever, but partly also to the smaller proportion of newly-introduced coolies, and partly to improvements effected in the sanitation of tea estates, more especially in the water-supply. Reduced prices, which enabled the labourers to obtain food more cheaply than in previous years, and the greater attention which has of

late been given to the dieting of newly-imported coolies, who are most apt to suffer from a sudden change of food, have both no doubt contributed to this satisfactory result; but as the vital statistics of the general population show a similar falling-off in the mortality, it must be admitted that the healthiness of the year was not largely due to any causes affecting the immigrant population alone." This explanation is reasonable.

To the decrease in the number of imported coolies must be attributed the decrease in the number of desertions. The number of adults has fallen from 5,885 in 1879 to 4,550 in 1880, showing a decrease of 1,335, or 22·5 per cent. For Act. VII. coolies, the percentage of desertions to annual strength was 4·14 in 1880 as compared with 6·20 in 1879: for non-Act coolies it is 3·48 in 1880 to 3·82 in 1879. The report says: "The improvement under both classes is satisfactory, although the decrease under Act. labourers is no doubt principally due to the smaller number imported, since desertions are naturally most numerous among newly-introduced coolies, who suffer most from the effects of climate and home-sickness." But the labourers are not at all an unruly or disorderly class. The following table gives the offences for which they were punished:

District.	Desertion.	Rioting.	Theft.	Assault.	House trespass.	Unlawful assembly.	Causing hurt.	Other offences.	Total.
Sylhet ...	18	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	19
Cachar ...	20	..	1	5	..	5	...	2	35
Kamrup ...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
Darrang ...	20	...	8	..	..	..	...	1	29
Nowgong..	25	..	2	...	..	2	...	...	29
Sibsagar ...	16	2	8	2	..	..	...	3	31
Lakhimpur	29	...	1	3	...	..	1	1	35
Total..	128	2	20	11	2	7	1	7	178

We are told that only the offences of labourers on contract under Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.) are reported. It will be seen that only 178 judicial punishments were inflicted on Act VII. labourers in the whole Province during the year 1880, and out of these punishments 128 were for desertion. But the total number of desertions was 1704 among a population of about 40,000 coolies. Of these only 128 were traced and convicted. The question is what is the cause of such a large number of desertions?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy returned to the capital on Friday last. The Howrah Station was richly decorated for the reception of His Excellency. The notabilities of Calcutta, both European and Native, assembled at Government House to receive His Excellency. We think the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta should have officially received His Excellency either at the Hooghly Bridge or at Government House, and thanked His Excellency for his kind opinion of their services contained in his memorable minute on the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

PURSUANT to announcement the Viceroy's Levee was held last Saturday night. There was the usual crowd—perhaps the crowd was greater. We congratulate the present staff of Government House on the excellent arrangements made for the accommodation of the gentlemen attending the Levee. For the first time after several years we are in a position to say that there were no rush and crush at the Viceroy's Levee. Every one came away agreeably surprised.

THE RECEPTION given to His Excellency the Viceroy by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares was designed on a most magnificent scale. The "holy city" was beautifully decorated and illuminated. Sumptuous dinners, dancing, and other rejoicings distinguished the auspicious occasion. There was also the usual quantum of speechification.

WE HEAR that at the instance of Mr. O'Donnell's brother Lord Hartington has called for the papers connected with his case. So the decision now practically rests with the Secretary of State. We have not heard what opinion the Government of India has expressed on the subject

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of India have not yet done with the Bengal Rent Bill. The Bill with all the papers connected with it are now before the Members of the Supreme Council. It is probable that the Government of India will record their opinions before the termination of the Calcutta session, which will be then forwarded in the usual course to the Secretary of State. Should the Secretary of State approve the Bill, it is not likely to be introduced into the Legislative Council till November next. It is not yet finally decided whether it will be introduced into the Vice-regal or the Bengal Council.

BOTH THE ENGLISHMAN and the *Pioneer* have given publication to a rumour which reached us early last week to the effect that the project of doing away with the rest of the cotton duties, and imposing an Income Tax to make up the loss is now under consideration. Several members of the India Council have protested against the measure, but the belief is that Lord Hartington is agreeable. Difficult to believe as this rumour is, we regret to say that there is little doubt of the project being already well-advanced. Our informants are thoroughly trustworthy, and have excellent means of knowing what is going on in the India House. It is said that the plan is to keep the matter a dead secret until the last moment, and then passing it at one sitting of the Legislative Council, so that no opposition may be raised against it until it is too late. The necessity of keeping Manchester in good humour is urgent, but we can scarcely believe that a ministry in which Lord Northbrook takes a leading part, and a Government of which Lord Ripon is the head and Major Baring the inspiring spirit, will allow the cession of large slices of our scarcely solvent India's legitimate revenue to bribe local interests in England for local political purposes. And yet politics and justice are such discordant materials in the present day that the contingency rumoured is not improbable. Any how we think it right to give publicity to the rumour, in order that the Government may contradict it if it is unfounded, or if its truth be acquiesced in by silence on its part, the Indian public may adopt what measures they may think proper to avert the impending calamity.

IN RESPONSE to our appeal on behalf of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club Maharani Shurnomoyee is kind enough to inform us that in compliance with a requisition from the Presidency Commissioner she has already given a donation of Rs. 2000 in aid of its funds. We give below the acknowledgment of Mr. Peacock:

My dear Moharani,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the second halves of currency notes for Rs. 2,000 enclosed in your letter of the 17th instant. The proceeds I will remit to England by the next mail to the Secretary to the Northbrook Society. Allow me now to thank you for your very liberal donation which shall be brought specially to Lord Northbrook's notice. The institution is one which is well worthy of support, and managed as it now is, it cannot fail to be of the greatest assistance and benefit to any natives of this country who may desire to prosecute their studies in England.

I remain,
MY DEAR MOHARARI,
Your sincere friend,
Calcutta, 19th October 1881. (Sd.) F. B. PEACOCK.

The donation given by the Maharani is worthy of her princely liberalty in all matters of public interest and usefulness.

THE NEWS of the discontinuance of the London *Statesman* we are sorry to state is too true. It is a national loss, and the nation, which could not appreciate such a valiant champion of its cause, deserves to suffer. Mr. Knight is returning to India. We are glad to learn that he still cherishes a hope of resuscitating his journal.

THE INHABITANTS of Bogra have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor against the scandalous conduct of Mr. Sharp. We are glad to learn that His Honor has already directed the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division to enquire into and report upon the matter. We have full confidence in the impartial judgment of Lord Ulick Browne.

AT ST. ANDREW'S dinner on Wednesday last Archdeacon Baly is reported to have said, "I feel myself very much elevated—not by any amount of spirituous fluids which I have imbibed, but by my contact with Caledonians." This, say the reporters, led to "laughter," but do not explain the cause. We have imbibed no "spirituous fluids," but we have come into contact with the said Caledonians through the medium of four columns of the *Englishman's* small type, but do not feel at all elevated, and had it not been for the Venerable gentleman's humorous and happy hits we would have felt considerably depressed. No amount of whisky toddy seems to have sufficed to evoke a readable speech; even the bonnee Lasses failed to suggest any thing besides the mitigated wit of their being rulers without judge, jury and appeal, unless it be the rather questionable humour about Don Juan. The mover had the charge of the toast some years ago, and then he pleaded "youthfulness" for his "slow speech and stammering tongue." He has now outgrown his juvenile failing, but —but—well, no faint heart ever won a fair bride, and he bears evidence of the fact in his own condition. We must not, however, criticise postprandial speeches. We are glad our friends from "the 'north of the Tweed" have resumed their annual festival, and hope for more leal speeches next time.

WE ARE requested to give a prominent insertion to the following letter:

SIR,—There is now a concensus of opinion that the principal Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts of the 24-Pergunnahs ought to be removed to Sealdah, which is now the central spot in the district.

The district of 24-Pergunnahs contains the following subdivisions, excluding Alipore:

To the south.—Barripore and Diamond Harbour.

To the west and north.—Barrackpore, Dum-Dum and Baraset.

To the east.—Busseerhat and Satkhira.

The Mutla Railway passes through Barripore, the railway will pass through Barripore and Diamond Harbour. The Eastern Bengal line taps Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, and the richest portion (the western) of Baraset. The Central Bengal line will pass through the west of Baraset and Busseerhat. Now, the terminus of all these iron roads are or will be at Sealdah. People coming from the villages of the Sounderbuns and Satkhira land at Ballighata, which is directly east of Sealdah. At present suitors and witnesses are to get down at Sealdah, and either to walk down to Alipore or spend not inconsiderable sums as carriage hire.

Now look to Alipore. The man who selected it as the Head-Quarters of the Metropolitan district, must have been an enemy to the human race, except those who by the rules of Government are compelled to remain in this village, there is no official from the Zilla Judge to the Duffery, and not a single non-official who has his house in this blessed place. The only solitary permanent inhabitant is an old native Christian. There are one Moody's and one confectioner's shops, and that man has a strong stomach who can eat the thing sold there, and does not get sick. People coming to the Courts have to depend upon itinerant vendors coming from Calcutta. They charge high, and can seldom be seen after 2 P.M., you have now ice sold in every street in Calcutta, but during the hottest months, you can not get a lump of it at Alipore. The only good tank which the civil population can use, is the one belonging to the Lieutenant-Governor. The prisoners in the Jail have water brought by carts from Calcutta. There is no independent medical practitioner.—no dispensary but that of Government, No lodging houses. People must either live in Calcutta, and go to Alipore every day, or live in the miserable hovels for which Kalighat and Chetla are famous. In short it is a most miserable place as is evident by big houses remaining untenanted even by Europeans, though there are extensive lawns and gardens attached to part of them. If you get a hit, or your horse lose a stone, or be ill, you must get a Surgeon or a vet. or a farrier from Bhowanipore. There is not even a permanent stationery shop in the Sudder Station of the metropolitan district. You must pay half anna for a single sheet of foolscap and every thing else in proportion. You cannot change a rupee, or cash a note without sacrificing something as *batta*. In short, it is a most inconvenient place. It is full of light during the day, but appears a regular burial ground after sunset —deserted by all but the guards of the different Kutcheries and the troops; and Mr. Sterndale and his dhangurs.

Permit me to assure you that I have not at all exaggerated. If you like you may test every assertion of mine, and you will find that I use no coloring. Consider, Mr. Editor, how much the Officials, Amlas, Pleaders, Suitors here have to spend on conveyance,—a useless waste of money in very many cases. During the last ten years business has compelled me to go to Alipore. I, a most economical man, have had to spend upwards of seven thousand rupees on a single carriage and pair! what a sum to spend for such a purpose! think what inroad this item is to the purses of clerks drawing 30 to 40 rupees a month.

Therefore, Mr. Editor, be so good as to urge on the Government to remove the Head-Quarters of 24-Pergunnahs to Sealdah. They are erecting a splendid building for the Small Cause Court. A little addition will enable the house to accommodate the Judge's and the Sub-Judge's Courts also. In the meantime, remove the Campbell Hospital to Alipore. The Canning Bazar building is spacious enough to hold the Collector's, Magistrate's and the principal civil courts. A Joint with a Deputy, and a Munsiff will be sufficient for Alipore, the Courts of which may be curtailed by transferring the places along the railways to the jurisdictions of the Sealdah Court.

One advantage in the Mofussil is that, the officials are known to the people. Government has ordered the Magistrate to remain at Alipore. The poor man does it at very great disadvantage. Though the house (or for the matter of that any Alipore house) he occupies might be as well near that of the great Koot Hoomitat Singh without his people being the wiser for it. It will really be a boon, for which the people will bless the Govt. if they remove the Sudder Station from Alipore to Sealdah. A few Pleaders and Mookteers may complain, but they too will find that, by the opening of the tramways it will be easier and cheaper to come from Bhowanipur, Kidderpore, Kalighat near to Sealdah than going to Alipore in ricketty carriages, the drivers of which are never punctual and over extortionate.

Begging to be excused for the length of my letter.

Yours truly,
The 1st December, 1881. F. TORONEY.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army. Professor of Hygiene, Brikbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted far long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides contaiaing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animail oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the sifrest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy one that cannot be too widely recognized. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints pints and quarts with his stamp and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansor Harford, and Co., 77, Strand London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 3rd December, 1881.

Our commercial affairs for the present week can hardly be distinguished from the past by any change of importance.

Piece-Goods.—The tone of this market has during the period been firmer and a fair amount of business was done; prices for some descriptions of Greys, such as 8¼ lbs to 10 lbs Shirtings and 5¼ lb 54 in. Madapalams advance l one to two annas per piece. Whilst other kinds remained much the same.

Yarns.—Import 40s. chiefly low qualities found buyers readily even at slight enhanced rates, there being very light stocks for this description whilst country manufactured sorts remained almost neglected at lower prices but nominal.

Export.—This market has neither been characterised by import transactions except those for Indigo and Tea.

Indigo.—There have been four Auction Sales during the week held by Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. and by Messrs. W. Moran and Co. at which 2730 chests have been sold at rates ten to fifteen rupees higher than those of the last season.

Tea.—At the public sale held on the 1st instant 9347 boxes were offered, all found buyers but for 202 only the demand was fresh and prices for some descriptions were higher than they were at the last sale.

Oil-seeds.—This market continued quiet and only limited transactions took place at rates much the same as before.

Rice.—About 50,000 bags of 2 mds. each of old and new crops of different qualities found buyers at the followuig rates:

Ascooly	new	crop	@	1-9	to	2
Ballam	,,	,,	,,	1-10	,,	1-15
Baree	,,	,,	,,	1-9	,,	1-10
Solooi	Old	,,	,,	1 11	,,	1-13
Kheeari	,,	,,	,,	1-8	,,	1-11
Ballam	,,	,,	,,	1-4	,,	2 4
Moonghy	,,	,,	,,	1-13	,,	2-1-6

MONETARY.

The stringency which prevailed in this market has not yet been removed, want of money facilities still interfering with free operations of trade. The BANK OF BENGAL has made no alteration in its rates and discount at 6 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate for loans on deposit of Government Securities,

IN GOVT. SECURITIES.

There has been a fair amount of transactions done at rates varying from 101-9 to 101-15 for 4 per cent. and 110-4 to 110-13 for 4½ per cent.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Were less enquired after but Jute and I. G. S. shares were in demand, towards the close, prices advanced.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Baboo Chunder Coomar Chatterjea, Kissorinh	10	0	0
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Baboo Lucshi Persad, Rohini	3	5	0
Baboo Gunganarain Sookol, Hooghly	2	13	0
Baboo Kally Prosunno Banerjea, Sassiram	15	0	0
Baboo Poorno Chunder Das, Umbella	6	10	0
Baboo Doorgadas Nundi, Modoobany	10	0	0
Baboo Peary Mohun Moitra, Chatmohar	3	0	0
Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjea, Midnapore	13	4	0
Baboo Kissen Singh, Goona	6	10	0

Advertisements.

NOIFICATION.

To be peremporily sold pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 251 of 1880 (wherein Janokeynath Roy is plantiff and Sreemutty Khettermoney Dossee and Nilrutten Bose are defendants) and dated the 12 August 1880 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room at the Court house on Saturday the 14th day of January next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undermentioned immoveable properties either in one lot or in several lots as may suit intending purchasers,

Lot 1—All that four annas share of and in the Zemindary Pergunna Tuppa Shah Alampore and recorded as No. 2 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom and which said four annas share of the Zemindary bears an annual Government revenue of Rupees Thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty one three annas two pice and two cowree.

Lot 2.—All that four annas share in the Zemindary called Slaumpore Julthir and records as No. 286 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom which said four annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rupees Thirty two, two annas ten pie and one cowree.

Lot 3.—All that four annas share in all that Zemindary called mechal Dominar and recorded as No 559 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom and which said four annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rupees Thirteen, one anna, ten pie and three cowree.

Lot 4.—All that four annas share in all that Zemindary called mehal Doobrajpore and recorded as No. 545 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhom and which said four annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rupees Sixtynine eight annas and four pie and which said Zemindaries and lands are let in putnee.

Lot 5.—All that four annas share in all that Zemindary called Sheik Bahar and recorded as No. 154 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom bearing a sudder jummah of Rupees three thousand seven hundred and fifteen and fourteen annas.

Lot 6.—All that four annas share in all that large brick built factory house together with thatched houses &c.' covering an area of one hundred biggahs and is butted and bounded as follows, namely, on the west and north of the Road leading from Sewry Saori to Kalipore on the East of the paddy land and the road and on the South of the Companys factory and Road, which said Zemindaries talooks and mehals are situate within the district of Beerbhoom and within the Registration sub-district of *Seoree* Thanna Suri Rajnagore, Kasba, Sakulipore, Labhpore Barwan Doobrajpore, and Mauresvar.

Lot 7.—All that upper-roomed brick built messuges tanement or dwelling house No 75 Beadon Street (formerly No 77 Nyan Chund Dutts' Street) Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built contaning by estimation two biggahs, twelve cottahs and three gundahs, be the same a little more or less and which premise are butted and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjee formerly belonging to Nilmoney Mitter deceased, on the south partly by the public Road colled Nyan Chund Dutts' Street partly by the house and premises of Sumbhoo Chunder Dutt formerly belonging to Rutton Chunder Dutt, partly by the land and tank belonging to the estate of Promothonath Dey and Aushootos Dey and partly by the dwelling house of Hullodhur Bysack formerly belonging to Gunganarain Bysack on the East partly by the house and premises belonging to the said estate of Promothonath Dey and Aushootoss Day and partly by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjee, formerly belonging to Nilmony Mitter and on the west partly by the dwelling house and premises of Sreenauth Bose and Gopaul Chunder Bose, formerly belonging to Madhub chunder Bose partly by the house and premises of Birressur Dutt and partly by the dwelling house and premises of Bholanath Banerjee formerly belonging to Ramnidhee Banerjee.

Lot 8.—All that piece or parcel of land containing about two cottahs situate in Beadon Street in Calcutta and now forming a part of the said house and premises No 75 Beadon Street and lying to the south of the southern wall of the said house and separating the same from Beadon Street and which piece of land was purchtsed from the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta.

The condition of sale and abstract of title may be seen in the Office of Registrar of High Court in its Original Jurisdiction and also in the office of Baboo Aushootoss Dhur Attorney for the Plaintiff at No 3 Hasting's Street in the Town of Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

AUSHOOTOSS DHUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta,
High Court, Original Side.
The 18th November 1881. } R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE HOWRAH.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer classes should apply to the Principal before the 15th January 1882. The session begins on Monday the 6th February 1882. Candidates for this class must furnish proof that they have passed the Calcutta University Eutrance Examination.

An examination for admission to the overseer and mechanical apprentice classes will be held at the college on Monday and Twesdary the 16th and 17th January. The subjects for examination are:—

Arithmetic, Algebra to Simple Equation inclusive, 1st and 2nd Books of Euclid.

English.

Applications for permission to appear at the examination should reach the Principal not later them the 7th January 1882.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER
Officiating Principal.

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A Surveyor to undertake the survey for a road from Rawjan to Rangamati in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, he must understand Hill surveying through Jungle, the work will last about 6 months. *Salary* 200 *a month*, also a good leveller for the same work.

Salary Rs. 50 a month.

Applications to be made and testimonials forwarded to the Superintending Engineer Eastern Circle at No. 8 Lyons Range, Writer's Buildings, Calcutta.

Executive Engineer
Chittagong Division.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Singhessur Fair which is held on the western bank of the River Pernany in the Mudehpoora Sub-Division in north Bhagulpore will commence from the 10th February 1882 and will continue for a fortnight:—

L. C. ABOTT,
For Magistrate of Bhagulpore.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold persuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction dated the ninth day of June 1880 made in Suit No. 587 of 1878 (wherein Kissory Mohan Roy of No. 66, Sovabazar Street in the Town of Calcutta is plaintiff and the Administrator General of Bengal as the Administrator (with will annexed) of the property and credits of Charles Robert Lackersteen deceased, late of No. 22, Royd Street in Calcutta is defendant) by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 14th day of January next, at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon the undermentioned properties.—

All that undivided one-fourth share of and in all that upper-roomed house No. 39 Strand Road and No. 80 Clive Street which two numbers form one Block in the Town of Calcutta, containing by estimation two bigghas and bounded as follows: on the north by the property belonging to or occupied by Messrs. Gisbourne and Company, on the south by the property belonging to Babu Tarucknath Poramanick and occupied by Messrs Hoare Miller and Company and also the property belonging to some other party and occupied by Messrs. Wiseman Mitchell Reid and Company, on the east by Clive Street and on the west by the Strand Road.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the office of Babu Aushootoss Dhur Attorney for the plaintiff at No. 3 Hasting's Street Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Aushootoss Dhur, Plaintiff's Attorney. } R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.
Calcutta, High Court Original Side, The 18th November, 1881.

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The renowned Zemindar Nowab Mir Mohamed Ally had the pleasure to establish a Mela in the year 1867 free of charges, adjacent to his residence at Padumdi in commemoration of His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred's visit to India. The Mela since established is making wonderful progress every year. Articles of various descriptions are disposed of valued at about Rupees two lackhs. The undersigned hereby informs all merchants and dealers of horses that large number of ponies of all sorts viz., country bred Khagry and Bhootia will be available in the market. If they would be disposed to come to purchase the animals the manager of the Mela will take special care for their comforts and conveniences. The Mela commences from the 20th Ughran and lasts up to 15th Paus.

MIR MOSHAROF HOSEN,
24th November 1881. Padumdi.

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